

PREVENTION MOST IMPORTANT PART OF NEW MEDICINE

Federal Regulation of Public Health Urged by Prominent Speakers.

CONTROL OF DISEASE PROBLEM FOR WORLD

Former Governor Cunningham, of Alabama, Given Ovation by Doctors.

PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIAN SPEAKS

Dr. Cary T. Grayson Introduced as Only Man of Whom Wilson Humbly Asks Advice.

"Preventive medicine is the most important part of medical science," said Dr. R. M. Cunningham, ex-Governor of Alabama, at the public session of the Southern Medical Association held in the Jefferson Hotel last night. He declared that the field that should be regulated by the Federal government and by international law. Throughout his address Dr. Cunningham harped on the part that should be played in preventive medicine by the public at large and by all the combined governmental agencies. He argued that not only was the prevention of disease, and its concomitant, sanitation, a problem to be met by the county and State and national governments, but that it was an international problem—in short, a world problem, too. He had himself, he said, joined in the propaganda and taken a high seat on the band wagon in the promulgation of healthful and health-giving doctrines, and since his own particular band wagon had turned into a political machine he had endeavored more than ever to preach the gospel of prevention as the greatest present safeguard of humanity.

ON OLD-TIME PHYSICIAN

Dr. Cunningham was followed by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, physician to the President, who spoke on "The Old-Time Physician," paying to the doctor of other days an eloquent and feeling tribute for the pathway he had hewed out through the darkness of ignorance for the medical scientists of to-day. Remarkable tributes were paid to both men. Dr. Cunningham was applauded so long and so vociferously that he had to leave the platform in the middle of his address. He said, in introducing Dr. Cunningham, that he was not a maker of political doctors, but that he was glad to present such a man to the Government.

Dr. Cunningham described climatic conditions, topographical and geographical conditions as they bear on predisposing causes of disease, and said that there are governmental lines, national, State and municipal, and public and Democratic—in which these predisposing causes could be combated. There are also interstate and international causes which have an equal bearing on predisposition, and if the problem is to be met in any effective manner it should be met on every converging line. He said that these predisposing causes change some of them with the seasons, and that there will be a change in the next few years. I hope it will be you good. It is good, but we fell from grace. The speaker further described the artificial causes which produce disease, and said that many of them are due to the inequities of the government, such an inequity as may be found in the difference between free trade and a protective tariff.

THAT BEAR ON DISEASE

But all artificial causes may be prohibited by law," he declared, "and evil conditions made by law may be replaced with better conditions. Sanitation lies within the province of public effort, hygiene is left to the individual, and sanitation is the means for the execution of preventive medicine. The vast majority of diseases are caused by germs and parasites—commonly called bacteria—and a knowledge of bacteriology is involved in a knowledge of the biological cycle, so as to know the definite point at which to make the attack."

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS

The speaker urged that all sanitation regulations amenable to the States should be under the laws of the United States, declaring that governmental direction and control was only feasible method in which a proper regulation for the country at large could be evolved and put into execution. The Federal government, he said, has jurisdiction over all matters ceded to it by the States, and all of these matters concern the common welfare. So laws for the fight against bacteria should be under the direction of some political unit.

He declared, "public sentiment is necessary to procure proper laws, and to arouse public sentiment there must be education. Sanitary measures must be made political issues. So long as the people are ignorant, so long will the States be unable to take the initiative. If there be a popular demand for sanitary laws, those running for office will make it one of the reasons for their election to office."

"There are four things necessary: first, to create a desire on the part of the people to know the conditions which affect their health; second, something specific and definite to teach, not what Socrates or Plato said, but something concerning the health problem; third, the employment of disinterested and competent teachers; fourth, ways and means to reach the public."

PEOPLE MUST BE TAUGHT

"The people must first be taught the value of health, the value of life, the value of life and death, not as well as Dr. Willett has said, from a standpoint of wealth. The message

NEGRO KEEPS POSSE AT BAY

Murderer of Two Kills Himself After Being Mortally Wounded.

VICTORIA, TEXAS, November 10.—Louis Friar, a negro, barricaded himself in a cabin here about daylight today, and kept at bay a posse of eight officers and several volunteers for more than an hour. He killed himself after being mortally wounded. The trouble started when Friar killed two negroes, wounded two other men, one of them white. He killed Willie Brown, a negro woman with whom he resided, and also Tom Allen, a negro who tried to protect her. Josiah Thomas, a negro, and H. C. Grossman, a night watchman, who still was on duty in the neighborhood, were called to the scene by the shooting. Friar shot Grossman in the head, and Thomas in the head and arm. Both are expected to recover. Friar then barricaded himself in the Brown woman's house. More than 200 shots were fired into the building before the negro killed himself.

ALL DETAILS AGREED UPON

Federal Board to Announce Ruling With Regard to Commercial Paper.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, November 10.—Tomorrow the Federal Reserve Board expects to make public its ruling with regard to commercial paper in connection with the opening of the Federal reserve banks. This ruling will have special importance in relation to the issuance of reserve notes and redemptions. The board devoted all of today to a further consideration of this matter, and when adjournment came tonight had agreed upon all details. Nothing now is to be done but to put the ruling into proper verbiage. Sir George Paish did not attend, but the board said the international exchange question would not again be taken up until Sir George hears from the British Treasury officials.

SIX DESTROYERS TO BE BUILT

Bids for New War Craft Opened at Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Bids for new torpedo-boat destroyers opened today at the Navy Department allowed the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., the lowest bidder for two of the craft at \$750,000 each. William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, bid for three boats at \$825,000 each, and the Bath Iron Works bid for three at \$850,000 each. Six vessels are to be built. The new destroyers are the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company for two boats at \$860,000; the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for two boats at \$875,000 each, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, two boats at \$880,000 each.

BECOMES DEEP-WATER PORT

Channel From City of Houston to the Sea Formally Opened.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, November 10.—Houston officially became a deep-water port today, when President Wilson, by pressing a button at the White House, declared that this city and the Gulf of Mexico were now connected by a waterway. The new waterway cost millions of dollars. It has a minimum depth of 20 feet, a width of 100 feet, and a minimum bottom width of 100 feet. Wharves and like conveniences remain to be constructed, but bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000 have been voted for the purpose.

IN CONTROL OF JAPAN

German Stronghold of Tsingtau Unconditionally Handed Over.

LONDON, November 10.—The German stronghold of Tsingtau, according to a dispatch received by the Central News from Shanghai, was unconditionally handed over to Japan at 10 o'clock this morning.

The German fortress of Tsingtau surrendered November 7 after a siege which lasted for twenty-five days. The turning over of the fortress today to the Japanese is the culmination of the negotiations that were entered upon immediately after the last assault of the Japanese and British troops won the fortified position.

TWO DEAD IN PISTOL DUEL

Street Car Mates of Nine Years in Fatal Fight Over European War.

MARIETTA, GA., November 10.—William A. Lindsey, conductor, and John Reynolds, motorman, both of Marietta, are dead as a result of a revolver battle which they engaged in the car today here. Lindsey, the conductor, who had been car mates for nine years, had just ended their last trip from Atlanta. The cause of the shooting has not been ascertained, although the police were informed it was provoked by an argument over the European war. Five shots were fired.

MILE OF PENNIES RAISED

Will Be Sent by Children of Washington to Little Belgium Sufferers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, November 10.—A mile of pennies from Washington children will be sent to the Queen of Belgium in the Mercy Ship now being fitted up under the auspices of club women of the national capital. The pennies will be designated as special relief funds for the children of Belgium, and it is hoped by the Washington women that other cities will start similar methods of collection of pennies.

HERRICK TO STAY IN PARIS

Will Remain as Long as He Can Be of Assistance to French Government.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—American Ambassador Herrick, at Paris, will be allowed to remain there as long as he can be of assistance to the French government. President Wilson told earlier today that former Representative Sharp of Ohio, nominated and confirmed as Mr. Herrick's successor, would continue to stay in Paris until a convenient time to transfer the embassy.

FAILS TO OPEN DOORS

Bank Examiner in Charge of Largest Financial Institutions in Arizona.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., November 10.—The Valley Bank, the largest financial institution in Arizona, failed to open its doors today. The State Bank Examiner is in charge. The bank had been negotiating \$2,000,000, but, according to statements today, had less than \$20,000 on hand at the close of business yesterday.

GERMAN TERRORS OF SEA DESTROYED; OPPOSING FORCES IN FIERCE CLASHES

FIGHTERS ON LAND ARE AGAIN AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS

Germans and Russians Clash in Engagements Along Frontiers.

CZAR'S MEN HARASSING AUSTRIANS IN GALICIA

Allies Unite in Resisting Attempts to Pierce Their Lines.

BOTH FORCES ON OFFENSIVE

Reports of Retirement of Kaiser's Armies Not Borne Out by Developments.

Battle Continues With Great Fury

The battle in West Flanders and for miles to the south in France continues with unabated fury.

There apparently is little change in the general situation. The Germans and the Allies, and it is possible both believe they have made gains at the points where gains are certain to count in the end. Meanwhile, there unquestionably has been a great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The official statement from Berlin declares the western campaign is making satisfactory, but slow, progress; that 500 French and English prisoners have been taken in the vicinity of Ypres; that further south the German troops have repulsed strong counter-attacks by the British and are advancing; that in the Argonne region favorable progress is being made.

The situation in the east is uncertain, owing to conflicting reports. From Petrograd it is stated the Austrians continue their evacuation of positions southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia and in Bukovina.

With respect to the latter territory, it is said that, with the exception of a garrison of reservists, no Austrian troops are left.

A Berlin dispatch, by way of London, says official reports from Vienna announce the evacuation of the Russian army of Bukovina by the Russians, who are being pursued by the Austrians.

Petrograd official reports also claim marked progress in East Prussia, where the Germans are said to have been driven back.

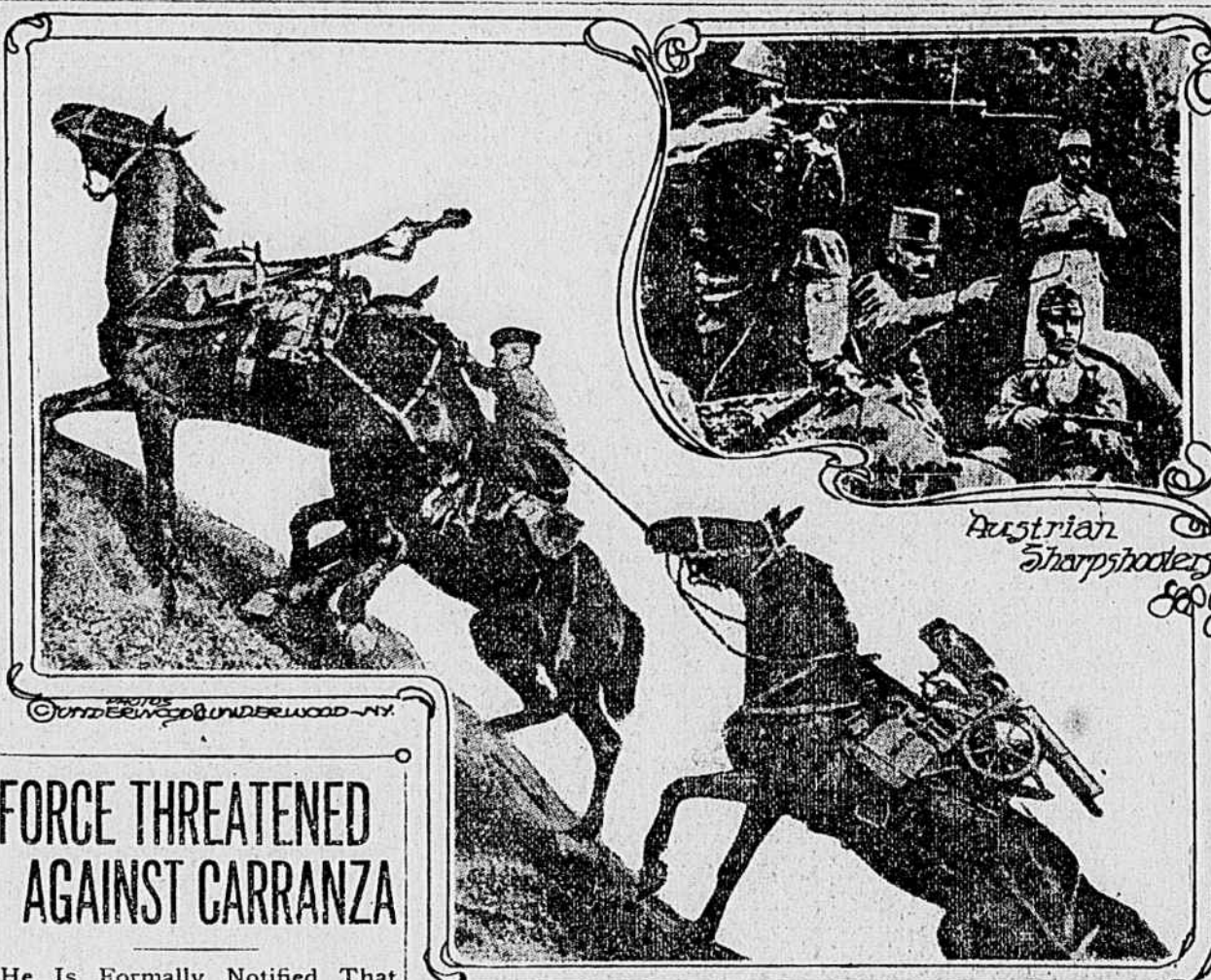
Professor Perez, the British government's representative with the Russian army, who telegraphs details of the results of the engagements, says: "The theatre of the recent operations (in Russian Poland) is of crucial importance. Here Austria and Germany join hands, and serious reverses would compel them either to retreat on divergent lines or to expose one or the other of their capitals."

The loss of the cruiser Emden under fire of the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Indian Ocean and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg are incidents which have interested the British public.

Advices from South Africa report the further rounding up of rebels near Pretoria, where an additional 120 have been killed or wounded.

LONDON, November 10 (9:45 P. M.).—The different statements of conflicting figures in the eastern and western theatres of war, especially concerning the West Flanders situation, tonight left but one big undisturbed fact, and that was the destruction of the German raider Emden, and the trapping of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, the latter in a rain-lined East African river under Portuguese guns, which read, though they were taken from Stevenson.

The British marine insurance rate almost instantly was cut in half, for never since the days of the Alabama mermaid destroyer has a successful commerce breaker so completely broken broke forth at Lloyd's on the announcement, and for the moment the struggles of the armies in France, Belgium, Russia and elsewhere were forgotten.



Russian Light Battery Climbing Mountain

Upper picture shows Austrians checking advancing Serbians on the Danube River. Lower picture shows a detachment from a Russian Light Mountain Battery making its way back across the Carpathian Mountains to join the forces which have been defeated against the Ottoman Empire.

HE IS FORMALLY NOTIFIED THAT OATH OF OFFICE WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO GUTIERREZ.

FEELING THAT HE WILL YIELD REMOVES ARMY GENERALS WHO AGREE TO OBEY AGUASCALIENTES CONVENTION.

CARRANZA ACCEDES TO U. S. DEMANDS

VERA CRUZ, November 10.—Carranza has acceded to all the demands of the American government as to the evacuation of Vera Cruz, according to private advices received here.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The ultimatum of the Mexican convention at Aguascalientes, ordering General Carranza to deliver the executive power in Mexico to Eulalio Gutierrez, ended at 6 o'clock tonight.

Neither the State Department nor the Mexican embassy here, in charge of Carranza agents, had definite advices as to what had occurred. Early in the day Rafael Zubarene, Carranza's Washington representative, received a telegram from Luis Cabrera, saying Carranza had decided to recognize the acts of the convention with certain reservations. Carranza, according to Gutierrez, had accepted the convention that notified him of the selection of Gutierrez, that he would yield the executive power to a provisional power of the division of the north, now commanded by General Villa.

The convention had formally notified Carranza that it intended to administer the oath of office to Gutierrez, and that any one who did not recognize him would be considered as in revolution against the constituted Mexican government. If necessary, insurrectionary forces would begin against Carranza's forces to enforce the convention's will.

DISPOSED TO TURN OVER GOVERNMENT TO GUTIERREZ

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 10.—A telegram from Aguascalientes today said the commission, headed by General Obregon, had informed the convention that Carranza was disposed to turn over the government as soon as Provisional President Gutierrez, and his cabinet could assume control. Carranza previously had asserted he would not accept the convention's action in deposing him.

GENERALS RELIEVED OF THEIR COMMANDS

MEXICO CITY, November 10.—Generals relieved of their commands, President Wilson today said he was more interested in action than in talk, and declared he hoped his best command would be the action of the administration during the next two years. Mr. Wilson added that the Democrats were still in control of the government, and that was the main fact to be seen in the results.

MAJORITY OF 31 VOTES

That Democratic Margin in House, According to Unofficial Compilation.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—An unofficial list of Representatives-elect in the next Congress was compiled today by South Trimble, clerk of the House. The compilation, not finally verified, but to be printed for information, gives: Democrats, 233; Republicans, 193; Progressives, 7; Independents, 1; Socialists, 1—Total, 435.

BEST FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

YORK RIVER LINES TO BALTIMORE, 3:15 P. M. except Sundays. \$2.50 one way, \$4.50 round trip. Delightful and invigorating sail.

GERMAN SPIES BLAMED FOR FLAMES IN VESSEL

Captain of English Steamer Rembrandt Believes They Made Good Threats of Destruction.

NEARLY 800 HORSES KILLED

Carcasses of Animals Loaded at Baltimore and Intended for Great Britain's Army, Now Being Thrown Overboard Off Cape Henry.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., November 10.—With less than a dozen of the 800 horses she carried still alive, the British steamer Rembrandt, which caught fire when 200 miles off Cape Henry yesterday, tonight is throwing the carcasses of the dead animals overboard.

The Rembrandt is steaming in a circle backward and forward about ten miles off Cape Henry. She expects to complete the work of throwing the dead horses overboard tonight, and will proceed to Newport News.

The Rembrandt is commanded by Captain Edlin. He is reported to have stated that his ship was set on fire by German spies. The fire was discovered among hay and fodder stored in the compartments occupied by the animals. The horses were intended for British army. Captain Edlin is also reported to have said that threats were made against the vessel while she was taking cargo in Baltimore.

It is said that Germans declared the vessel would be blown up before she reached her destination. When the fire was discovered the smoke was so dense the crew could not reach the flames, and they were handicapped by the stampede of the frightened animals. The hold was flooded, the hatches closed and the horses left to their fate. It is reported here that several members of the crew of the Rembrandt were burned, but this report lacks confirmation.

PREFERS ACTION TO TALK

Wilson Hopes Best Comment Will Be Work of Next Two Years.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Commenting on last week's elections, President Wilson today said he was more interested in action than in talk, and declared he hoped his best command would be the action of the administration during the next two years. Mr. Wilson added that the Democrats were still in control of the government, and that was the main fact to be seen in the results.

NO CHANGE IN NAVAL PLANS

President Says Two Battleship Program Will Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The two battleship program will be continued during the coming session of Congress, President Wilson said today. He told callers no change was contemplated in the plans outlined last year, and added there would be no increase in the naval estimates.

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE MAY REOPEN NEXT WEEK

Trading Corporation Formed to Take Over December Contracts at 9 Cents a Pound.

NEW PLAN SOON IN OPERATION

Details Must Be Passed On by Fifteen Banks and Trust Companies Financing Scheme—Arrangements for Funds Amounting to \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Reopening of the New York Cotton Exchange for general trading within the next few days was forecast today by the announcement of the incorporation of the Cotton Trading Corporation to take over December contracts at 9 cents a pound. Although a date for the reopening has not been officially announced, a prominent exchange official said there was no reason why business should not begin by the first of next week.

The Cotton Trading Corporation, which is a part of the corporation syndicate plan for taking over contracts that have remained outstanding since the exchanges were closed, has been organized for business. Its president is S. T. Hubbard, a former president of the Cotton Exchange.

All signatures needed for the corporation syndicate agreements have been obtained. It is stated, and the plan is expected to be put into operation as soon as details have been passed on by the fifteen banks and trust companies financing the plan.

According to plans outlined some time ago by a special committee of the exchange, the Cotton Trading Corporation will take over December contracts at 9 cents and carry them down to 7½ cents should the market decline to that level. In such an event, any contracts remaining in the hands of the corporation will be taken over in turn by members of a syndicate, formed from the exchange membership, who will assume the complete ownership and control of the cotton. It is estimated that about 200,000 bales will be turned over to the corporation under existing agreements, and arrangements already have been made for funds amounting to \$1,500,000 for financing this interest down to the syndicate's buying level.

During the past few days December cotton contracts have fluctuated between 7.55 and 7.65 on the curb here, with considerable private business reported at 7.60. Owing to the recent firmness in Southern spots, some futures believe members of the syndicate will not obtain many contracts at the 7½-cent level. The corporation, it is understood, will liquidate as many contracts as possible between 9 and 7½ cents, and members of the exchange have agreed to a tax on future business amounting to 2½ per cent for the round turn to reimburse losses and expenses incurred in the operation.

GARROS FEIGNS DEATH

Then Kills Approaching German and Escapes in Dead Man's Aeroplane.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, November 10.—Roland Garros had a narrow escape from death yesterday while engaged in an aerial duel with a German near Albania. His motor broke down, and Garros made a corker descent, and feigned death, whereupon the German landed and approached.

The Frenchman arose and shot the German dead with his revolver. He regained the French lines in the German aeroplane.

CRUISER EMDEN DRIVEN ASHORE BY AUSTRALIAN SHIP

German Sea Terror Beaches After Running Fight With the Sydney.

LOSSES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY

Koenigsberg Bottled Up in River Opposite Island of Mafia.

RECORD WITH FEW PARALLELS

Previous Skill of These Vessels in Evading Capture Chagrin to Naval Men.

LONDON, November 10 (12:51 P. M.).—It was officially announced in London today that the German cruiser Emden had been driven ashore and burned. The losses among the officers and crew of the Emden are reported to have been very heavy. The Emden was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. She was driven ashore on the island of the Cocos, or Keeling group, southwest of Java, in the Indian Ocean. The Sydney sighted the Emden yesterday morning. With superior speed, she closed in, and a fierce battle ensued. The German boat could not escape. There was a running fight, at the end of which the Emden, burning from the shells of the Australian boat, was beached. The casualties on the Sydney are said to have been slight.

TWO GREAT SUCCESSSES FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

The British navy got into the war picture today with two successes—the destruction of the German cruiser Emden in the eastern waters of the Indian Ocean, and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg, considered her sister ship, in the western extremity of the same sea.

These two successes, especially the Emden, have many successes to their credit, and their skill in evading the net thrown out for them has been a matter of chagrin to British naval men. The Emden's record throughout recent history, for, according to all accounts, even those of her victims, she played a clean game, and was in accordance with the recognized rule of naval warfare.

After a sharp action off Cocos Island with the Australian cruiser Sydney, the German ship, with heavy casualties was beached, ablaze.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg met a less glorious fate, as she was bottled up in such a position that she must either be captured or surrendered, though in either case she probably will be not only a useless hulk, but a wreck.

The cruiser Chatham, which ran down the Koenigsberg in the river opposite the Island of Mafia, German East Africa, is a sister ship of the Sydney, which closed the career of the Emden.

DESTRUCTION OF WARSHIPS ALSO TO THEIR CREDIT

Both the Emden and the Koenigsberg have the destruction of warships to their credit, as well as the sinking of merchant ships. The Emden sank the Russian cruiser Jemischug, and a French torpedo-boat destroyer off Penang, while the Koenigsberg's guns made a hulk of the British light cruiser, the Zanzibar, in the middle of September.

With the exception of Admiral von Spee's squadron in the Pacific, all the oceans are now believed to be free of German commerce raiders. The British admiralty already has informed the country that adequate measures have been taken to deal with the victors of the recent battle off the Chilean coast. There were existing scenes at Lyons and when the British admiral, Admiral Jellicoe, was in the harbor, passing unheeded by the commercial raiders was made known. Shipping to Far Eastern waters had been seriously disorganized owing to their presence.

REMARKABLE CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF WAR

The Emden has contributed to the history of the war, one of its most remarkable chapters. For sheer audacity and success it has few parallels. Certainly none since the Alabama, the famous old Confederate warship, was roaming the seas. Twenty-two ships, mostly British, have been sunk, and many have been captured by the German cruiser.

Since early in August the Emden has been at work. Most of the time she was preying on British shipping in the Indian Ocean, but late last month she suddenly appeared at Fremantle, on the west coast of Australia, and there the Emden performed her most daring feat. A fourth smokestack was rigged on her deck, and a Japanese flag run up. Thus disguised she steamed boldly into the harbor, passing unheeded by the British guns of the fort, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemischug and a French motor torpedo boat. She steamed away and escaped unscathed through the straits.

No accurate estimate can be made of the value of the vessels destroyed by the Emden or of their cargoes. Shipping men have variously placed the extent of the damage at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. These estimates are based upon the vessels known to have been sunk by the Emden, but it is not unlikely that additional ships, whose loss has not been reported, were sent to the bottom by the German cruiser.

MAKES WAY AT WILL OVER EASTERN WATERS

For three months she made her way at will over Eastern waters, doubtless capturing ships other than those reported sunk, which were flying the flags of hostile countries. Owing to the suppression since the beginning of the war of data concerning the movements of merchantmen, it is impossible to obtain definite information as to what vessels are unaccounted for. The Emden's largest guns are